

WEATHER REPORT.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—San Francisco and vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably with showers. Fresh SW. wind.
Northern California: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, probably with showers. Fresh west wind.

Oakland Tribune.

You will find THE TRIBUNE in every town and hamlet in Alameda County the day it is printed. It gets there with all the news.

VOL. LIII. OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1900. NO. 196

STUBBORN FIGHTING IS STILL GOING ON IN PEKING.

WASHINGTON, August 20.—The Japanese Legation has received several important dispatches. One received to-day from Tokio, dated August 19, says: "After entering Peking with the allied troops, the Japanese troops on August 15th betook themselves to and remained at the Imperial Palace. A body of Japanese troops was told off to guard the palace and there they met with obstinate resistance from the Japanese troops. Fighting is still going on."

FOREIGNERS OWE THEIR LIVES TO HEROIC RUSSIANS.

Desperate Fighting of the Czar's Troops at Tien Tsin Described By Mrs. Charles Denby.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—The following letter was received last night from Mrs. Charles Denby Jr., dated Tien Tsin, July 20th:
"On the night of June 15th enormous fires in the native city were started and the Boxers began their attack on the settlement. Soon we were all aroused and every one who lived in the extra concession went either to friends on the Victoria Road or to the Town Hall. As it happened, Mrs. Von Hannekin had asked us to come to her in case of alarm, so we escaped to the Town Hall. There were perhaps 100 people who remained in their own homes. All the rest were huddled together in Gordon Hall for ten days.
"The Chinese troops were everywhere. Two days before the alarm 1,700 Russian troops arrived. They saved our lives. Had it not been for them all of us would have been slaughtered. On that Monday they fought 5,000 Chinese foreign drilled troops for twelve hours. At one time they thought they could not hold them at bay, but in the evening the Russians still maintained their positions. How the Russians fought and suffered! I cannot describe their courage. For three days they lay in the open, exposed to a terrible fire without being able to fight back. The Chinese were behind trenches, so the Russians could not afford to waste ammunition.
"On all these days we were waiting and watching for reinforcements. We could not believe the Admirals would bombard the forts and plunge us into war and then leave us with only a few hundred troops. Such, however, was the case. No one knows where the fault lay. There were three dreadful days of fighting. But when the second additional troops were dispatched from Taku, after the arrival of Major Watts, the brave Russian rider, they were able with such a reinforcement to work their way through. Thus they all arrived on Sunday morning and we were saved."

EMPRESS PURSUED BY JAPANESE.

Royal Family Flee From Peking.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Chinese Minister here has received a dispatch from Peking saying the Empress Dowager and Emperor left Peking a few days before the allies arrived there.
LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Japanese cavalry has left Peking in pursuit of the Dowager Empress and her court, according to telegrams from the north received at Shanghai by Chinese officials. These dispatches aver that the Empress and her treasure train, protected by 3,000 troops, have already arrived at Wu Tai Tsin.
The field telegraph north of Yang Tsun is interrupted and nothing out of a Peking date appears to have reached Yang Tsun since August 17th. Heavy rains have been falling in the province of Pe Chi Li. The landing of the British troops at Shanghai is not causing excitement among the natives. A detachment of 100 French marines landed there today. A customs cruiser is reported to have gone to Tien Tsin to take away the foreigners rescued from Peking.
Many influential Chinese have interested themselves in the fate of a Chinaman sentenced by an English court at Hong Kong to six months' imprisonment at hard labor because he was a member of a Triad society.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The State Department has received a cablegram from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai, announcing the occupation of Peking by the allied troops and stating that it is reported that the Dowager Empress and Emperor left Peking on August 13th.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES AT PEKING.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Bureau of Navigation this morning received the following cablegram from Admiral Remey:
"TAKU, Aug. 19.—Authentic reports dated August 15th, from Lieutenant Latimer: All Americans who remained in Peking are well except one child. Captain Myers recovered from wound, has typhoid, crisis passed and now convalescing. Assistant Surgeon Lippert was wounded in upper left leg, bone fractured, leg saved, now recovering. The following were killed during siege in Peking:
Sergeant J. F. Fanning, privates C. X. King, J. W. Tucher, J. Kennedy, R. E. Thomas, A. Tegner and H. Fisher.
"Wounded: Private J. Schroeder, elbow, severe, now dangerously ill from fever; seaman J. Mitchell, upper arm, severe, now recovering.
"All other wounded and sick returned to duty. Casualties in Major Biddle's command in attack on Tan Pating: First Lieutenant Butler, chest; private Green, wrist; private Warrel, right temple, all slight.
"Reported from Chinese sources that the royal family has escaped and are en route for Sian Fu.
"REMEY."
A telegram, dated the 19th, gives the report of the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, saying Sheng credits the report that the Empress Dowager and probably the Emperor also had left Peking, as the Privy Council crossed the Luken bridge on the 15th, bearing the banner of the imperial cortege. Also that Prince Ching is still in Peking, although Prince Tuan has followed the Empress Dowager.

MANGLED NEWS OF THE MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The State Department received a dispatch from Consul Fowler, dated Chefoo, Aug. 15. It relates to the massacre of missionaries and others at Pao Ting Fu, which has been referred to a number of times in the press dispatches, and has generally been conceded to have occurred on June 30th. The first part of the dispatch is so badly mangled in transmission that it is impossible to make much out of it. The text is as follows:
"CHEFOO, received August 15.—Secretary of State, Washington. Evening 13th. Reported all Presbyterian missionaries Pao Ting Fu killed June 30th, promises burned. Same (night) Catholic mission. Ray stopped *** work. July 1st attacked American. Pitkin shot dead trying to keep gang out. Misses Morrill, Gould killed near headquarters, killed. Bagnall killed near temple. Cooper fate unknown. Officials had sent all home from *** Foreigners suffered like fate. Authority, special messenger sent by Tien Tsin missionaries."
"FOWLER."

BOER GUNS TAKEN BY IAN HAMILTON.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:
"Ian Hamilton captured two Krupp guns at Oliphants Nek August 17th. Three British were wounded.
Hamilton engaged the Boers all day August 19th at Rooddekopjes. There were few casualties. Rundle reports 68 Boers surrendered in the Harrismith district August 19th."
Washington Judge Dead.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Judge John Berkley, late of the Superior Court of the State of Washington, died today at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John H. Boswick, this city. He was born in Oppenheim, Fulton county, N. Y., June 18, 1823.

WIPED OUT HIS WHOLE FAMILY.

Fiendish Act of Minnesota Farmer.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
ST. PAUL, Aug. 20.—A special to the Dispatch from Arlington, Minn., says:
Between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning Theodore Wallart, a farmer living eight miles from here, slaughtered his wife and four step-children with a butcher knife and so badly injured a fifth child that he may not recover. The couple had not lived together happily and recently separated, and Mrs. Wallart is understood to have taken steps for getting a divorce. The dead are:
Mrs. Sophia Wallart, aged 42.
Justus Steinborn, aged 20.
Helena Steinborn, aged 16.
Annie Steinborn, aged 13.
Reynold Steinborn, aged 10.
Otto Steinborn, aged 16, is so badly injured that he may not recover. Baby Teresa Osterman, 2 years old, who was visiting the family, was uninjured.
Three years ago Wallart married the widow Steinborn and for some time they had been having trouble. The wife had recently been trying to secure a divorce and had taken means to prevent Wallart from coming to the farm. After practicing in the woods with a revolver, he returned to the house and entered by a window. His wife evidently was alarmed by the noise. She was shot and killed as she was leaving the bed. The baby was found dead on a lounge, and the girl on the floor of her bedroom. The second boy, who was seriously injured, has been brought to town. It is feared he will die.
Wallart took to the woods after the crime and has not yet been located. After committing the crime, Wallart set fire to the barns, destroying the stables containing a number of horses and cows. About half a mile from the house he hid his bloody clothing where it was later discovered. At last reports he was making his way towards Glenwood. Sheriff Gaffke organized a posse and is hunting for the murderer.

OKLAHOMA MAN IS ASSASSINATED.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
WICHITA, Kas., Aug. 20.—Mr. Huff, cattleman and farmer, was shot dead in his own home in Custer county, Oklahoma, Friday night, by some one who fired through an open window. The herd law there is said to be the cause of the crime, and more trouble is feared.



LI HUNG CHANG.

MILLMEN COMMIT NO VIOLENT ACT.

Deny That Bricks Were Thrown at Burnham & Standeford's Workmen.

Members of the Building Trades Council say there is no truth whatever in the story printed on Saturday that bricks were thrown at men employed in the Burnham & Standeford planing mill when they knocked off work at noon on Saturday.
There was, however, a call for police protection for the men employed there on Saturday afternoon. The report on which the Chief of Police acted was from E. C. Hundley, secretary of the planing mill company. TO A TRIBUNE reporter Mr. Hundley said:
"For several days a crowd of men has been loafing about the saloon on the corner. I will not say they were strikers, even under the present conditions. I have never seen any of our old employees among the number. It may be just a crowd looking for anything that promises excitement. One of our men was on his way to the mill when some one in the crowd threw a rock at him. He turned, but the men made no further demonstrations. However, in view of the threats that had been made and the increasing aggressiveness of the crowd I thought it best to be prepared and so telephoned to the Chief of Police.
Dominick Larsen and Robert McKee, two pickets detailed on that day by President Smith of the Millmen's Union to watch that particular mill, say they were on duty from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M. and that no union men save themselves were in the vicinity; that they saw no rocks thrown and there is no desire anywhere to commit acts of violence toward 'unfair' owners or their non-union employees. The strength of the position of the locked out men lies in their peaceful attitude.
The alleged offer of Andrew Wilkie, the main contractor on the de Fremery block, to assign his contract in order that the work might go on is the only development of general interest in the strike situation this morning. Wilkie is president of the Mill-owners' Association and is working non-union men nine hours a day, and is therefore classed as 'unfair' by the Building Trades Council.
"The offer of Wilkie was the merest subterfuge," said J. H. Mullen, business Agent of the Oakland Council, this morning. "His offer was to assign his part of the contract and yet retain all the financial interest in it. We could not entertain such a proposition for a moment. What would other contractors think of us and what would a trades union stand for if it permitted its rules and in fact its basic principles to be violated by a trick. Mr. Wilkie made a mistake in his men, that is all. He is an 'unfair' contractor, and the rule of the unions is rigid on that. We are in this fight fairly and honestly and if we win we will win on those lines.
"As for the proposition to arbitrate, if the majority of the Oakland Council

KILLED WHILE OUT HUNTING.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
STOCKTON, Aug. 20.—Ex-Congressman James A. Louttit of this city received a dispatch this morning from Moienme, Ill., announcing that his brother, W. R. Louttit, formerly Deputy State Treasurer under McDonald, had been shot and killed out hunting. Whether accidentally or otherwise the telegram did not state, but it is believed here to have been an accident. It occurred below the Gwinn mine.

CLOUDBURST NEAR TRUCKEE.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
SACRAMENTO, Aug. 20.—On Sunday afternoon there was a cloudburst at Boca, a small railroad station on the Central Pacific Railroad five miles east of Truckee. The water literally came down in sheets, and in a short time streams were running by the roadsides. The gauge showed that 1.22 inches of rain had been precipitated. At Truckee there was but a trace of rain.

TWO FIGHTERS ARE BURNED TO DEATH.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
HELENA, Mont., Aug. 20.—Tom Martin and Barney Keegan upset a lamp while fighting in a room in the Hamilton House at Hamilton, Ravalli county, and set fire to the building. Both were burned to death. The hotel and three adjoining buildings were burned. Loss \$20,000, partially insured.
Dead on Life's Threshold.
Isabella Miller, the 14-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Miller of Twenty-fifth and Railroad avenues, died this morning at 1 o'clock. The funeral will be held from the family residence tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The father is proprietor of the California Pottery Works and is known as an old resident.

CHINA ANXIOUS TO MAKE PEACE.

Li Hung Chang Wants Minister Conger Appointed to Negotiate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Chinese government, through Li Hung Chang, has made application to the United States for the appointment of Minister Conger or some other American official with authority to open negotiations for the establishment of peace and for fixing definite terms for the settlement of the present trouble. The application came to the Chinese Minister today and was taken by him to the State Department.
Li Hung Chang's application for the appointment of a peace commissioner expresses willingness to conduct the negotiations at a point desired by the powers, and it is expected that this will be Peking or Tien Tsin.
A similar application has been made by Earl Li to all of the powers interested. His suggestion of Minister Conger as the commissioner is based on the idea that as Minister Conger has been rescued, he has now the opportunity to proceed to the point where the negotiations will be held and conduct them.
The application does not suggest any particular terms nor does it ask for the withdrawal of troops. It requests that the negotiations shall be for the purpose of bringing about a cessation of hostilities.

STABBED IN A POLITICAL ROW.

Fresno Populist Victim of a Democratic Knife Wielder.

FRESNO, Aug. 20.—E. S. Van Meter, vice-chairman of the Populist State Central Committee, was stabbed this morning at 10 o'clock on J and Mariposa streets by Cliff Corlew, candidate today for Supervisor in one of the districts at the Democratic County Convention. They were in a knot discussing politics and Corlew called Van Meter a liar. The latter attempted to strike and Corlew drew a knife and stabbed Van Meter in the breast.
The wound is said to be a dangerous one and Van Meter has made an ante-mortem statement. Corlew was arrested on the spot, Deputy Sheriff Paine, chairman of the County Populist Committee, being one of the group in the conversation which preceded the stabbing.
The stabbing was done with a four-inch blade knife, and Van Meter was wounded in the right side, the third and fourth cartilage ribs being divided and the blade entering the lung cavity. The wound is a dangerous one, though not necessarily fatal unless pneumonia sets in. Van Meter is a robust man, and as there have been no internal hemorrhages, the probability is that the lung wound is not as serious as at first supposed. The stabbing disorganized the County Populist Convention, which adjourned until the afternoon.

MURDERED BY HIS DAUGHTER'S SUITOR.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 20.—A telephone message from Bloomington, Groe states that J. McCann, a farmer, shot and killed S. R. Chipley, a rich planter, because Chipley would not consent that McCann marry his 14-year-old daughter. McCann is in jail.
Suicide in Fresno.
FRESNO, Aug. 20.—Charles N. Schilling, aged about 35, entered a saloon yesterday afternoon, asked for a glass of water and soon after drinking it expired. Death was from morphine poisoning. He had previously attempted suicide. Schilling's parents live in Indianapolis, and a brother-in-law is superintendent of Searles & Herrett Company, manufacturing chemists, of Chicago.

BLOODY DEED OF PHYSICIAN.

Kills His Mother-in-Law and a Wealthy Neighbor.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Aug. 20.—Dr. Arrington, in Platte county, Mo., near Leavenworth, today shot and killed James Wallace, a wealthy farmer, and Mrs. William Wallace, James Wallace and Arrington, who were neighbors, had quarreled. Wallace was greasing his buggy this morning when Arrington approached and without a word fired two shots. One took effect in Wallace's head and the other in the breast, killing him almost instantly.
Arrington then drove across the river to Leavenworth, taking his young daughter, with him, purchased 250 cartridges and returned to the home of Mrs. William Wallace, a widow, who was his mother-in-law. Arrington entered the woman's house unbidden and shot her to death before she could make an outcry.
Arrington then climbed into his wagon and drove off with his daughter. He was pursued by Sheriff Dillingham and a posse. The posse came up with Arrington near Farley. The murderer opened fire, wounding Dillingham in the breast and producing a fatal wound. As he fell Dillingham shot Arrington through the heart. Saturday night Arrington drove his wife away from their home by threatening to kill her. She slept in a corn field and is still in hiding.

BAIL FIXED FOR MARTIN'S SLAYER.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.
STOCKTON, Aug. 20.—Alfred Williams, who shot and killed William Martin at the Stockton Hot Mineral Baths on the night of August 1st, for which he was held to answer without bail, was today admitted to bail by Judge Budd upon habeas corpus proceedings in the sum of \$25,000. Judge Budd filed a lengthy opinion in support of his action. Williams thinks he will be able to furnish the amount.

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Judge Quinn's Fees.

Justice of the Peace J. E. Quinn of Eden township filed his statement of fees today for the month of July, showing that he charged \$15 against the county for the criminal cases he disposed of, and collected \$8 in civil actions. During the same period he imposed \$25 in fines.

New Deputy Constable.
B. F. Callahan has been appointed a Deputy Constable of Oakland Township by Constable J. C. Williamson.

GIRL WANTED For general housework; three in family; one who can sleep home preferred. Apply 589 Hobart.

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The Eastern offices of THE OAKLAND TRIBUNE are situated at 220 to 224 Temple Court, New York City, and at 317 and 318 U. S. Express Building, Chicago, with Mr. E. Katz as manager.
THE TRIBUNE can be found on file at the office of the California Paris Exposition Commission, 5 Place de l'Opera, Paris, France.

Amusements.
Macdonough—"In Sunny Tennessee."
Dewey—"The Lights of London."
California—Lee, the Hypnotist.
Tivoli—"Tannhauser."
Alcazar—"Sapho."
Orpheum—Vaudeville.
Grand Opera House—"Sapho."
Columbia—"The Only Way."
Picnics at Shell Mound Park.
August 21—United Lodges of United Order of Workmen of Alameda county, Cal.
August 26. Tyrone, Forno and Donegal Social Club of San Francisco.

MONDAY.....AUGUST 20, 1900.

The Chronicle's dispatches state that Peking is surrounded by bandits "bent on murder." Their methods doubtless show that they are crooked.

The receipt of a document through the mail purporting to be the last will of Mrs. Almira S. Townsend suggests that the postal facilities have been extended to a hitherto unknown region.

A local railroad switchman has filed a petition in the bankruptcy court showing his liabilities to be \$1,100 and his assets only \$36. A man of his calling should experience little difficulty in throwing his creditors off the track.

Lord Roberts' threats to shoot the Boers if they don't quit "sniping" the English are tempered by the fact that the Boers keep out of range. The Boer has to be caught before he can be shot: hence the situation remains practically unchanged.

Mr. Valentine calls President McKinley a "kind of syndicate." Yes, he represents a syndicate of the American people. Its purposes are to promote prosperity, national honor, order and sound money. All good citizens are stockholders in this syndicate.

They are going to extremes with Civil Service across the bay, for among the notices of approaching competitive examinations appears one for hod-carriers. The test should not be very severe, for there can be no mistaking the fact that the applicants expect to begin at the very bottom of the ladder.

The dispatches from China still maintain their interesting variety. The veracious correspondents tell us in one breath that the Empress fled from Peking after beholding twelve of the imperial clan, and in the next they inform us that the allies have her penned up in the inner city and are bombarding her. You pay your money and you take your choice.

After all the old standbys appeal to the new journalism. Within the last six weeks our San Francisco contemporaries have exploited the sea serpent, the eagle that carries off the yearling babe, and the devil fish. We are now looking for the big meteor and the smoking mountain in some farmer's potato patch to reappear. The wars in the Philippines, China and South Africa have not deprived these ancient sensations of their use. They have a permanent interest to mankind, and have held their place since the days of Herodotus.

THE CENSUS SHOWING.

With the issuance of the semi-official census report showing the population of San Francisco to be 370,000, an increase of 70,000 over ten years ago, all doubts must be set at rest as to the marvelous growth this part of the State is experiencing. The advance in San Francisco will undoubtedly be proportionately sustained here, for we have been keeping pace with the metropolis, as indeed we are always likely to do, owing to the fact that in the spreading out of population a large percentage of the business men of San Francisco will naturally take up residence this side of the bay.

There should be little surprise that the census returns show such a wholesome condition, for, during the past ten years, it has been apparent upon both sides of the bay that we are traveling fast in the right direction. Districts that ten years ago were almost considered out of town are now in the very thick of population, and the building records are proof enough that residences and business houses by the thousands have been erected. With the development of our local resources and industries, it is inevitable that increased population must follow, and if the plans now in embryo for both San Francisco and Oakland are carried out there is no reason why, when the next census is taken, the metropolis should not have a population of half a million, and this city one of 150,000.

It certainly looks as if the opportunity will be here. The next ten years are bound to witness a startling increase in our Oriental traffic, and as within that time it is probable that the Nicaragua Canal will be constructed and the Pacific Cable completed, our means for availing ourselves of the good fortune will be quadrupled. The new steamship lines that have recently been added to the trans-Pacific trade, the extensive system of docks and wharves to be constructed along the waterfront of San Francisco, and the almost absolute certainty that at the forthcoming election Oakland will inaugurate her long planned improvements, all presage a rapid and far reaching advancement. Since 1890 Los Angeles has shown more progress than any other part of the State, but it has apparently reached the end of its tether for awhile, for it must necessarily remain proportionate to its local resources. Here, however, we are only standing upon the threshold of our history, for with three overland railroads terminating here, and all the big steamship lines and other ocean traffic of the Western world centering in the bay of San Francisco, it is not possible to question the certain development and the huge increase of wealth and population that are in store for us.

THE GENESIS OF EXPANSION.

Popular discussion of the question of expansion has a distinct educational value. It has awakened the spirit of research into American history that is enriching literature and promoting a better knowledge of the earlier stages of our national existence. New light is being thrown on the formative period of the Government. The dominating forces and events that burst the narrow confines of the original confederacy are being brought under intelligent review. What we call manifest destiny is but a euphemism for the moving impulse of constructive statesmanship that has broadened the structure of our Government and widened the sphere of our national life and activity.

It is worthy of note that our first acquisition of territory after entering the family of nations was primarily induced by the necessity of protecting our borders and our trade. When Washington became President, the United States divided dominion of the region lying north of the Rio Grande with four other nations—England, France, Spain and Russia. There was a dispute with each of these countries save Russia as to where the boundary should be drawn. Both the outlets to the Mississippi Valley were in foreign territory. France dominated the mouth of the Mississippi, and the red cross of England floated over the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Our settlements west of the Allegheny Mountains were endangered because there was no outlet for their trade but foreign avenues.

When Louisiana was held by Spain this condition generated a strong sentiment along the lower Ohio and in Kentucky and Tennessee in favor of seceding from the United States and transferring allegiance to the Spanish flag. In the light of recent events, this seems a wild project, but at one time it was a grave danger. It seemed so feasible at one time that the Spanish government employed General Wilkinson as a secret agent to bring about the dismemberment of the new republic. Fortunately, the people west of the Alleghenies were too strongly attached by the ties of race and religion to their countrymen on the eastern slope to become the dupes of Spanish wiles. But the situation was one of danger and unrest, as was demonstrated by the popular excitement created by the machinations of Aaron Burr. It was a situation that could not endure, because the monarchies holding the outlets of trade at the North and South were active and persistent in their secret efforts to detach territory from the infant republic.

Expansion became embodied in the national policy with the accession of Jefferson to the Presidency. Contrary to the general impression, we do not owe the purchase of the Louisiana Territory to Thomas Jefferson but to James Monroe. His boldness and sagacity solved a mighty problem and fixed the destiny of this Nation. Mr. Livingston, our Minister to France, was unable to enter into satisfactory negotiations in regard to opening the Mississippi to American commerce. The pent up situation of the settlements in the Mississippi Valley urgently demanded that something be speedily done to open a way to the sea for their products. At this juncture President Jefferson sent Colonel Monroe as a Commissioner to treat with the French government on various unsettled questions. He was given large discretionary powers, but the purchase of the Louisiana Territory was not included in his instructions. He was authorized, however, to buy Florida, but the main object of his mission was to settle the claims we held against France for depredations to our commerce and to open the Mississippi to free passage for American trade.

The political vision of the great Napoleon was like an eagle's flight, swift and unerring. England had recently destroyed the French fleet and was then preparing to seize Louisiana. The English dominated the Great Lakes through the mastery of the St. Lawrence. Give them the control of the Mississippi and they would surround the newly liberated colonies with an iron cordon. It would open a mighty field for the expansion of British power and wealth. Napoleon was dominated with an intense hatred of everything English. He wanted to strike a blow at the detested nation, and he also wanted money.

He proposed to sell the Louisiana Territory for 80,000,000 francs, allowing 20,000,000 francs as indemnity for damages to American shipping. This solved the problem of opening the Mississippi and settled the question of the spoliation claims. Monroe closed with the offer at once, signed the articles of purchase and transmitted them to Washington for the approval of his Government. Jefferson said Monroe had exceeded his instructions, but approved his acts on the ground of imperative necessity. Who will now say that it was not? This was the beginning of our real greatness as a Nation.

Since then the United States has made five purchases of territory and made two acquisitions by peaceful annexation—Texas and Hawaii. Florida was purchased from Spain, and then California, Nevada and parts of Utah, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado were purchased from Mexico. Subsequently the Gadsden purchase added another strip to our Southern boundary. Then came the Alaska purchase, and lastly the purchase of Porto Rico and the Philippines. We are still short of Jefferson's dream of acquisition. He craved Cuba because it commanded the mouth of the Mississippi and dominated the Gulf of Mexico. Yet the policy he inaugurated, or rather that was inaugurated for him by Monroe, has remained a guiding principle with his countrymen.

PRISON REFORM.

Those interested in prison reform are calling upon the directors in charge of the various State penitentiaries to follow the precedent just established at Sing Sing and abolish the lock-step. It is argued that the more enlightened theory of prison discipline is to make an appeal to the pride and sense of manhood of the convict, and that by the abandonment of harsh treatment and the remission of rules which deepen a sense of degradation and intensify a hatred and resentment against society more good can be accomplished than by the enforcement of such strict measures.

There is unquestionably much room for reform in our prison methods. Time and again progressive prison commissioners in our own State have called attention to the necessity of some system of gradation for the convicts, but so far it has proved impossible to get the Legislature to take the matter in hand and provide for the proposed changes. When several hundred lawbreakers are herded together, as is the case at San Quentin and Folsom, it stands to reason that many grades of crime are represented, and to associate the hardened offender with the man who has only just passed the threshold of a jail is more likely to bring about bad results for the latter individual than salutary ones. It has been urged, too, that methods such as prevail in the English prisons could be adopted here with advantage. When the convict first reaches jail he is placed in solitary confinement upon low diet, and then as his term of imprisonment runs along he is advanced from class to class, in each of which he receives more privileges than in the preceding one, until he reaches the highest grade of food and treatment. For any infraction of prison rules he is set back a class, and in the case of incorrigible such offenders are kept in the first or severest stage indefinitely.

As to make radical reforms of this nature would involve an almost entire rearrangement of our present prison system and great expense for new buildings and so forth, it is not likely that such sweeping changes can be effected forthwith, but it looks as if the time has come when we can at least make a step towards new and better conditions. Our prisons are conducted humanely enough, and no complaint can be made on that score. What is needed is a method by which the penitentiaries will carry on the work of reform in addition to being merely agencies for the infliction of punishment.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN PHILIPPINES.

American Heroism in the Disaster at Cataubig.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

MANILA, July 15.—It has been expected that some of the 2500 American troops who landed on the island of Samar, and were surrounded by the enemy, and attacked with such determination and advantage in point of numbers and ground, that the American soldiers would be powerless to resist the onslaught. This has happened at Cataubig, on the island of Samar, and the destruction of the Forty-third Volunteer Infantry, the troops in question, just twenty out of its thirty men. No one is surprised at this result, considering the circumstances, but surprise is manifested that a similar fate has not overtaken other small garrisons in isolated towns.

The official report of the Cataubig incident is as follows: "In the Cataubig engagement, in which the troops numbered about 600 men, with 200 rifles and one cannon, our men gave an heroic account of themselves by killing more than 200. Our loss was ninety men, and the remainder of the detachment was at the time quartered in the convent. At 5 A. M., April 15, almost simultaneously fire was opened upon it from the east and the west, as well as from every available part of the town. It continued all day and night, and was vigorously resumed at 5 A. M. the cannon began firing, bullets, pieces of chain and iron scraps. This sort of attack continued until the third day, when a large number of our men were killed, and the remainder of the detachment was at the time quartered in the convent. At 5 A. M., April 15, almost simultaneously fire was opened upon it from the east and the west, as well as from every available part of the town. 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